THE CA NEWSLETTER

Summer 2014

Volume 22, Number 2



Featured in this issue:

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- Cut Quarter of a Half Real
- Repub. Ameri. and Funeral Pennies
- Double the Fun (Overstrikes)
- A Unusual Counterstruck Connecticut
- Heart Cutouts
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- Recent Auction Results Colonial Coins
- Goose Token
- A Continental Bill Associated with T.A. Edison



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Highlights from the 2013 David M. Sundman Collection of Massachusetts Silver Sale



(1652) Massachusetts Bay Colony NE Shilling. Noe 1-A, Salmon 1-B, W-40. Rarity-7. AU-55 (PCGS). Ex: Brand-Newcomer-Ford. Price Realized: \$ 440,625



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Willow Tree Sixpence. Noe 1-A, Salmon 1-A, W-130. Rarity-6. AU-53 (PCGS). Ex: French-Boyd-Ford. Price Realized: \$270,250



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Willow Tree Shilling. Noe 1-A, Salmon 1-A, W-150. Rarity-6. VF-35 (PCGS). Ex: Colburn-Parmelee-Mills-Earle-Parsons-Newcomer-Boyd-Ford. Price Realized: \$282,000



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Oak Tree Shilling. Noe-1.5, Salmon 1-A, W-430. Rarity-3 (Rarity-7 for die state). IN at Left. AU-53 (PCGS). Price Realized: \$16,450



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Oak Tree Shilling. Noe-9, Salmon 7-Ei, W-500. Rarity-5. IN at Bottom. AU-50 (PCGS). Ex: Wild. Price Realized: \$35,250



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Threepence. Noe-36, Salmon 2-B, W-640. Rarity-4. Without Pellets. AU-50 (PCGS). Ex: Detroit Money Museum. Price Realized: \$11,750



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Shilling. Large Planchet. Noe-1, Salmon 1-A, W-690. Rarity-2. Pellets at Trunk. MS-62 (PCGS). Price Realized: \$49,937



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Shilling. Large Planchet. Noe-10, Salmon 8-Diii, W-750. Rarity-3. Without Pellets at Trunk. AU-55 (PCGS). Ex: Ryder-Boyd-Raymond-Hain Family. Price Realized: \$12,337



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree Shilling. Small Planchet. Noe-22, Salmon 8-B, W-870. Rarity-6. EF-45 (PCGS). Price Realized: \$13,512

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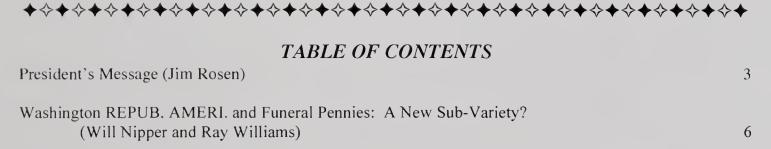
Connecticut Copper Memento (Jeff Rock)

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Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554. Dues are \$25 regular (including 1st class mailing of the *Newsletter*); \$10 for junior members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE -- APRIL 2014

A REFLECTION ON ERIC P. NEWMAN

(Jim Rosen)

{PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE INFORMATION IN BOLD}

As I write this, it's been three days since the Eric P. Newman sale and five since I viewed his coins and what a wonderful collection of colonial coins those were. The week of the Newman sale had been a real colonial extravaganza for me and a number of my C4 friends. We had the delightful experience of seeing some other wonderful colonial collections of Vermonts, New Jerseys, and Machins residing in the vaults of Richard August. In addition to Dicks' coins, my collections of Vermonts, New Jerseys, Nova Constellatios, Rosas, Fugios and New Yorks came out for viewing as well. And an additional highlight for me and for everyone else was seeing the collection of John Kraljevich's Latin American Counterfeits, a marvelous and fascinating reference collection. I knew that John had some of these coins but seeing the quantity of them first hand was surreal. I never appreciated how cool they were till I saw them in person.

Dick, as Richard August is affectionately known, has some of the finest collections of state coinages, Machin's Mills and other pre-federal coinages around and to finally see the rumored coins was just surreal. So between Dick's wonderful coins (my favorites were a Ryder 15 in EF and a Ryder 31 in mint state!! OMG), John's Latin counterfeits, and seeing Eric's coins, I could have died and gone to heaven...although not without taking my coins with me however. I have been fortunate enough to have been collecting Colonial Coins during some wonderful sales, just not smart enough to take advantage of them as I probably should have.

I began my colonial collecting in 1989, having met fellow collector Richard August at a FUN show in 1989 and lamented to him that now that I finished my Federal Type Set with the purchase of an 1836 Gobrecht Dollar, what was I going to collect now. It took him all of 10 minutes to convince me to start with colonials and I had some in my collection after I bought a coin collection many years earlier. Fortunately I had the presence of mind to hold onto those wonderful colonials, after all how much room did they take up in my SDB anyway. And how lucky was I to begin collecting these coins when they were not terribly expensive and available.

Having had the good fortune to view Eric's coins (I once asked him years ago if there was any truth to the rumor that he gleaned some of these out of circulation) a few days before the sale, it reinforced to me my belief that this man was first and foremost a researcher, rather than a die-hard collector, like me, striving to get the best grade of the variety for his collection. For those of you who know me, beautiful surfaces and wonderful color are my main collecting characteristics in colonials and federal coinage. Eric's coins, as I am sure you all noticed, were not all fantastic, in fact some of them were down right awful looking and he collected at a time when he could have gotten a

nice Ryder -18 or Ryder 10, 11, etc. I really feel however, that he collected these by "lot" so to speak and not really searching them out individually like I would do one by one. For I believe that his main love with pre-federal numismatics was research and his coins and his articles seem to convey this very clearly. And his catalogue certainly attests to that. Looking at his coins the same way he did (although he did so without the plastic) gave me the goose bumps. And talking about goose bumps, I remember years ago when he came to a C4 Convention in Boston, I sat down with him after his reminiscences and spoke to him about the 1958 article I had just read about the "missing link" Machin's Mills. Within an instant, he reached into his pocket and emerged with that exact coin (the 1776 small date Machins) that was the discovery coin mentioned in that 1958 article. I was flabbergasted, especially since it was not in a holder or envelope. I mentioned to him that it probably should be and he responded something like "it's lasted all these years without one, it will continue to survive without one..." and back into his pocket it went, after I looked at it for about what seemed like an hour. Again, there are certainly colonial coins out there that are far finer than his, but some of his knock out coins are just that, and we really don't have any idea what his other colonials look like, like the Fugio series, the Machin's Mill series and his Nova Constellatio's and others.

His catalogue, encompassing his magnificent pre-federal collection, is a catalogue that should grace every one of your libraries, not only for some of the outrageous coins and their descriptions, but also for the wonderful articles it contains, especially the 1958 article on the 1776 Small Date Machin Mills Copper (the coin I held) and how this coin, found in a hoard of coins in Stepney CT, in 1950 was the missing link to the Interlocked Bust Right Vermont coppers with the British looking shield and reverse as found on these coins. This is a must read article. His research goes well beyond this article however, encompassing Fugios, Machins Mills, Massachusetts Silver, The Good Samaritan Shilling, Continental Currency, and the groundbreaking reference book on Colonial and Continental Currency, to mention a few of his interests. Yes he wrote about federal coins and even an article about the "Dollar Sign", but it is so obvious to me that his real love was in the research of these pre-federal coins and currency. His focus, I feel, is still and has always been on numismatic research, not collecting per se, and as I type this Presidential Message, Eric, at the age of 103, is writing yet another article, this one on the Continental Currency Coin, which evolved from some new research on topic. I for one can't wait to read it. As I mentioned, there are coins in his collection recently auctioned off that he most definitely could have improved upon yet didn't; but knowing his focus, he really didn't need to upgrade. His coins were really his research tools, his laboratory, his vehicle to learning and sharing his knowledge and clearly grade was not of utmost importance to him at all. The fact that he has so many beautiful coins (Federal and Colonial) is in some part significantly related to his relationship with "Colonel" E.H. R. Green, as related in Part II of Eric's sale, as well as other coin dealers of the time. Maureen and Stuart Levine have been invaluable to Eric in presenting his coins and his legacy to the numismatic community, an opportunity that we are so lucky enough to have participated in.

As you all know, C4 is celebrating its 20th Anniversary Convention this October and we are having a special Educational Program Thursday night, a mini

COAC { Coinage of the Americas Conference} co-sponsored by C4 and the ANS. The topic of this COAC is the circulating coinage of Pre-Federal America, as discussed through four lectures. In addition to the mini- COAC to celebrate this 20th Anniversary event, we have made tokens, lanyards and we will be presenting awards to those who have given so much to our club and hobby thru their books. The State of the Union of our club is very well; new members are joining all the time. In addition, we now have a wonderful presence on the FUN Website under FUN Forums, where we are getting great exposure to thousands of collectors worldwide. We will soon have up and running our brand new Website thanks to the website committee consisting of Mike Wierzba, Gregory Field, James Glickman and Stan Stephens, with some additional assistance from Jack Howes. I know that this is early but you should not wait for the convention Newsletter that comes out in October to make plans to come to our convention in Baltimore, Oct. 30th-Nov. 1st, as by then hotel rooms will be most probably be sold out and air fare will be high. We should all try to come this year, as this is really a special year for us, 20 consecutive conventions.

Our gathering area is going to be similar in arrangement to last year, but this year we have 6 corner tables adjacent to our area occupied by a number of C4 dealers. This space really gives us a nice area to socialize, exchange ideas, view and photograph coins (a nice area is set aside for this purpose) as well as to view our club and member exhibits exhibit will be on Connecticut Coppers). will.nipper1777@gmail.com is organizing member exhibits and would be more than happy to hear from you if you would like to exhibit your coins, medals or other numismatic related material. In addition, he is now the Associate Editor of the Newsletter and would welcome your articles, especially those articles that are more basic and less esoteric. The Board has decided to balance our newsletter so that it is for everyone, variety and type collector, novice and experienced alike. So please submit an article, maybe with a colleague, on something you are interested in. Passion breads interesting articles.

In closing, please continue to visit our website which soon will be sporting a new look and information. As a reminder for the newbies, there is a wonderful primer by Jack Howes currently on our website on coins that circulated in Pre-Federal American under the tab of "Circulating Money in Colonial America." Also, remember that the EAC Grading Guide is available for purchase with a section on grading Colonial coins by our own Ray Williams. An order form can be downloaded at: http://eacs.org/Book%20Invoice.pdf.

Till next time, stay well, continue to enjoy our hobby, and please consider trying to attend this year's convention.

WASHINGTON REPUB. AMERI. AND FUNERAL PENNIES: A NEW SUB-VARIETY?

(Will Nipper and Ray Williams)

After winning the Revolution and then taking the unprecedented step of relinquishing his sword to Congress, George Washington was quickly elevated to a status near that of a deity. No American, before or since, engendered the near-universal respect and admiration reserved for the General and first President. Even Napoleon is said to have uttered on his deathbed, "They wanted me to be another Washington."

Given this, it's hardly surprising that token and medal makers have long sought to capitalize on the Washington brand. That effort probably began in 1783, with the Georgius Triumpho tokens, and continues to this day. Amid a flurry of late 18th century pieces bearing his likeness is a group of little known medals, or tokens, called the "Repub. Ameri. Pennies."

Two types of Repub. Ameri. Pennies exist, both bearing the same right-facing bust of Washington in civilian dress. The name WYON that is clearly visible in the bust truncation refers to Thomas Wyon, the die engraver. Their minting is believed to have occurred at Peter Kempson's mint in Birmingham.

On both types, the obverse legend reads GEORGE WASHINGTON. The first type bears the date 1796, below the bust. The second, clearly minted after Washington's death, replaces 1796 with BORN FEB. 11 1732. DIED D[E]C. 21 1799. Note that in the Old Style Julian calendar, Washington's birthday was actually February 11, 1731. The 11-day shift that came with changing to the Gregorian calendar and moving the start of the year from March 25 to January 1 nominally altered his birthday to February 22, 1732, the date that we recognize. Also, he died on December 14, 1799, not on December 21. Despite the error(s), because they mention his death, these later pieces are often called "Funeral Pennies."

The same reverse is common to both types. Its central vignette features a crossed cannon, fasces and caduceus, symbolizing military, political and commercial success, respectively. In front of them is an unrolled scroll bearing the abbreviation REPUB. AMERI., the source of the tokens' name. Surrounding the central vignette are the biographical statements GEN[ERA]L. OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775 RESIGN[E]D THE COMM[AN]D. 1783: / ELEC[TE]D. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789 + / RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY 1796 +.

When William Spohn Baker wrote the first edition of *Medallic Portraits of Washington* in 1885, he numbered the two types 68 and 69, respectively, and indicated that each exists in copper and tin. In the first (1985, the centennial of Baker's work) and second (1999) editions of their reference of the same title, Russell Rulau and Dr. George Fuld corrected "tin" with "white metal" and expanded the list to include six varieties and

sub-varieties. Breen added a seventh, an untraced example with a lettered edge. These are listed in the table below:

Type	Baker No.	Composition	Diam. (mm)	Edge	Rarity	A.K.A.
Type 1	68 Bronze		33	Plain	R5	D&H Middlesex 245; Breen-1275; Snowden-21
1796	68A	White Metal	33	Plain	R7	Breen-1277
	68B	Copper	33	Lettered	Unique	Breen-1276
Type 2 Birth / Death Dates	69	Bronze	33	Plain	R5	Breen-1278; Snowden-96
	69A	White Metal	33	Plain	R5	D&H Middlesex 245 Bis.(off-metal); Breen-1281
	69B Copper		35.8	Plain	Unique or Ex. Rare	Breen-1279
	Unlisted	Copper	?	Lettered	Untraced	Breen-1280



(Left to Right) Obverse of 1796 Baker 68 (Dave Menchell collection); Reverse of Baker 69 "Funeral Penny", ostensibly ca. 1800 (Dave Menchell collection); Obverse of Baker 69A (Nipper collection), again, ostensibly ca. 1800. All are coin turn, approximately 33 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick. Jack Howes photographs.

Your authors recently had the rare good fortune to examine eight Repub. Ameri. pennies side-by-side: Baker 68 (three examples), 68A (one example), 69 (one example) and 69A (three examples). What we found was surprising and would likely not have been noticed had we been unable to do side-by-side comparisons.

We began discussing the purpose of the Repub. Ameri. pieces. U. S. Mint Director James Ross Snowden, then Baker, then Rulau and Fuld, all described Repub. Ameri. pieces as medallic. Walter Breen wrote that, since none of the known examples showed great wear, the Repub. Ameri. pieces must have been intended as medals. Indeed, they might be viewed exclusively as medals, were it not for a few complicating factors.

First, all of the bronze pieces that we examined are on thick, penny-size planchets. At least one example of Baker 68B exists. It is edge-lettered [?] LONDON LIVERPOOL OR ANGELSEY and is certainly the result of having been struck on a penny planchet from the Conder series. The extremely rare Baker 69B sub-variety is overstruck on a 1797 SOHO "cartwheel" penny. The more "standard" bronze varieties, Baker 68 and 69, that we examined or were able to find auction records for, varied between 302.6 and 323.0 grains, were very close to 33 mm in diameter and close to 3 mm in thickness, at the edges. Since the target weight for a penny of the day was about 304.3 grains, it seems safe to assume that, if the bronze Repub. Ameri. pieces saw any circulation, it was as pennies.

This is not surprising given the number of penny tokens that were common in England during the period. Nor is it surprising that white metal examples of the same dimensions are lighter. Though your authors weighed only two of those examined (One weighs 253.0 grains. See below for discussion of the other), all but one are of similar dimensions and, presumably, similar weights. (Note that bronze varies in density depending on its makeup, but averages about 8.50 grams per cubic cm. The density of pure tin is 6.99 grams per cubic cm, or 82.2% that of bronze. So, a tin piece with the exact dimensions as a 304.3 grain bronze piece would have an expected weight of 250.2 grains. While white metal probably varies slightly in density from pure tin, this estimate seems reasonably close.)

Second, based on our small, far-from-random sample, the usual orientation for these pieces is "coin turn", as opposed to "medal turn." That is, a hole drilled through the top of the obverse would pass through the bottom of the reverse, indicating a 180 degree rotation from obverse to reverse. This orientation is typical for coins or tokens and less so for medals. Medal turn implies that a hole drilled through the top of the obverse would also pass through the top of the reverse. It should be noted that none of the historical auction listings that the authors found indicated orientation and many omitted weight.

The medal/token question notwithstanding, your authors thought we had a good grasp of the series. Then we noticed something very unusual: Our respective examples of Baker 69A, the later type in white metal, are on planchets of radically different thickness and weight. Nipper's example is 3.1 mm thick at the edge and weighs 253.0 grains. Its dimensions are consistent with all of the other white metal examples that we examined, save one.

The Williams example, from the famous Norweb Collection (Stacks', November 2006, Lot # 2067), is only 1.8 mm thick and weighs just 141.1 grains. Moreover, it is oriented medal turn!

Nipper subsequently purchased a second medal turn, 134.5 grain, thin-planchet example (ex. Stack's Bowers 2012 New York Americana Sale, lot # 6205). This one is

holed, probably for suspension. Both are worn and have toned, pewter gray surfaces that contrast with the bright white surfaces seen on most specimens of Baker 69A.

The Stack's Bowers January 2013 Americana Sale contained a specimen weighing 147.4 grains (Lot # 11540, ex. Ted Craige, who purchased it from Richard Picker). Given its weight, it is likely that this piece might be analogous to the two specimens described above. Again, however, the lot description gives no indication of orientation.

It seems odd that obvious departures in the weight and orientation of pieces from major collections, such as Norweb and, possibly, Craige, would go undocumented. Yet, the two thin examples are clearly different from the others in the sample that we examined. So, is a new designation, Baker "69C" (or "69D" if Breen-1280 exists), in order?



(Top) Norweb-Williams example of Baker "69C", medal turn, 33 mm diameter, 1.8 mm thick and 141.1 grains. Jack Howes photograph. (Bottom) Nipper example of Baker "69C", medal turn orientation, 33 mm diameter, 2.0 mm thick, 134.5 grains. Holed, presumably for suspension. Bottom photo by the authors.

At that point, Syd Martin broke out the 1999 Rulau-Fuld work that describes the second obverse using the cryptic notation "Struck 1870", with no further explanation. Searching past auctions, we found that at least one major grading service picked up on the "Struck 1870" notation and began applying it to "slab" labels. At least one major auction house suggested that "1870" might be a typographical error, but then used it, without comment, in subsequent lot descriptions. So, 1870?

The authors could find no information on who might have struck Repub. Ameri. pieces in 1870, or how they might have come by the dies. Kempson's mint continued to operate in some form, into the 19th century. He lived until 1824 and formed the partnership Kempson and Kindon in 1801 that produced, among other tokens, those depicting notable buildings. But, 1870?

Countering the "Struck 1870" argument, Snowden, described both the first and second obverses in his work on Washington medals. That work covered the period up to 1851 and was published in 1861. Obviously, at least some of the Funeral Pennies were struck well before 1870, and probably much closer to the ca. 1800 date traditionally believed. (Given that Washington died so late in 1799, it is unlikely that news reached England in time to produce dies before 1800.) Moreover, the second obverse notation in the 1985 Rulau-Fuld reference reads "Struck 1800." All this taken together leads the authors to believe that "Struck 1870" is a typographical error and that "Struck [ca.] 1800" is more likely correct. Nevertheless, if some were also struck in 1870, which are the originals and which are the restrikes?

On first thought, the common use of penny-size planchets and coin turn orientation on both Baker 68 and Baker 69 suggests some kinship of process and planchet source, and that they were minted in relatively close succession. On the other hand, both thin-planchet examples clearly show age and wear. They just "look" old.

Whether intentional or simply caused by the edge of the dies during striking, all of the thick-planchet pieces that we examined exhibit a line outside the circle of beads that circumscribes both the obverse and reverse devices. The line appears to be broken beneath DIED on the two thick examples of Baker 69A, but is intact on Baker 68 and 68A.

But what of the two thin-planchet examples? The line is only partial and the appearance is as if there is no line between the beaded circle and the outer rim. Without the line and its break, it is not obvious whether the emission of these preceded that of the thicker examples. And, unfortunately, Snowden plated only the 1796-dated type. (While that plate clearly shows the date as 1796, his text gives it erroneously as 1776.) Snowden's plate is engraved rather than photographed, but might still have shown the line.

Is it possible that the two thicknesses and orientations were meant to serve different purposes? Perhaps the thinner examples were sold specifically as funeral medals, dating to the time shortly after Washington's death (For the American market?). The thicker ones might also have been minted at the same time to satisfy the active token collector market in England. In that case, the former might best be described as medals and the latter as pennies. If it could be located, a contemporary advertisement might bear out this distinction.

Do they have the same composition? Are they precise early counterfeits by other mints such as William Lutwyche's or Peter Skidmore's? Have we indeed found a new

sub-variety? We welcome readers' insights and assistance in answering these questions and encourage reporting of the orientations and weights of pieces from collections to the authors, or in this publication.

Whether or not we find the answers, this is one more example of serendipity that can happen when collecting friends (i.e., colonial coin nerds) get together.

Special thanks to Dave Menchell and Roger Siboni for allowing us to examine specimens from their collections, and to Jack and Andy Howes for allowing us to use their photographs.

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Stack's Bowers, 2013 New York Americana Sale (auction catalog), New York: Stack's Bowers, January 2013, lot # 11540.

CUT ¼ OF A SPANISH AMERICAN ½ REAL RECOVERED IN BURLINGTON COUNTY NEW JERSEY

(Wayne H. Shelby)

<u>DECEMBER 2006</u>: An interesting recovery was unearthed in Burlington County New Jersey by Henry Winzinger, a local metal detectorist. Henry has been searching fields in the area for 15 years and is a member of the South Jersey Metal Detecting Club. Henry's wife Donna has gained interest in the hobby and was recently elected Vice President of the Club. Together, the two of them share their time searching farm fields and the beach at the Jersey Shore.

Recently, I was afforded the opportunity to view Henry's collection and was impressed at the number of interesting Colonial, Confederation and Pre-Federal recoveries Henry has accumulated. Within a group of Spanish silver was a cut ¼ of a Spanish American ½ Real. Even though the remaining portion lacked the date and ruler, the Mexico City mint mark and assayers mark "FF" (Francisco de Ribas Agusto and Francisco Arance y Cobos) provided enough information to accurately attribute the piece as a Charles III issue, dating between 1778 and 1784.

Cut Regal Spanish American silver pieces are scarce metal detecting finds in Southern New Jersey even though they are common in a number of the other 13 Colonies. On the same note, Henry's coin find was quartered from the most common type, denomination, mint mark and ruler recovered by metal detectorists in our area.

At 4.8 grains, it is understandable why this piece was lost. Thanks to Henry for his metal detecting skills and generosity for lending the find to study.



MORE THAN DOUBLE THE FUN, 2: 1787 MARIS 71-y NEW JERSEY OVER 1785 MILLER 3.2-L CONNECTICUT

(Buell Ish)

Every coin tells a story. In no area of numismatics is this truer than it is for state coppers. Your typical state copper is both fun to study and fun to show. Many coins have a link to other coins, often creating natural pairs. The pair of coins described and illustrated here is a perfect example. The purchase of one of them provoked the need for the other. Show such a pair to anyone and they're bound to listen and study both coins for more than twice the amount of time they might spend examining either coin individually. While the individual coins themselves are fun, such paired coins are more than double the fun!

Most New Jersey coppers were struck on virgin planchets, but a considerable number utilized other coppers as planchets. (See note 1.) The results varied. Most such coins will betray their secrets, at least partially, to the diligent collector with a good lens. Many collectors are drawn to such coins. At least one collector got her start collecting New Jersey coppers because of just such a coin. (See note 2.)

The New Jersey copper shown on the following page (Photo 1) was acquired by the author in 2011 from David Palmer, whose own New Jersey copper collection was sold in the C4 auction of November 2009. Maris 71-y is both a rare variety (R-6) as well as a variety thought to only exist as overstruck on other coins. Moreover, several 71-y examples were so poorly overstruck that the undertype's details compete with the New Jersey details. A perfect example is lot 1438 in the 1992 sale of the Henry Garrett collection, where the cataloguer, Michael Hodder remarked, "How the New Jersey coiners could think that anyone would have accepted this as a New Jersey is beyond explanation."

⁽¹⁾ These were likely struck in the latter period of New Jersey coinage when many coppers were trading at over 45 to the shilling. New Jersey coppers, the value stipulated by law and supported by the state's acceptance of them for tax payments, remained at 15 per shilling.

⁽²⁾ In 1980 Kayla Schlemmer visited a coin show in Shreveport, LA. She was shown a New Jersey struck over a Connecticut copper. It was being represented as two coins for the price of one. That coin, a Maris 34-J became her first New Jersey! Over three decades later, Kayla's collection has grown to 95 varieties! This and other "first New Jersey" stories were collected by the author for possible inclusion in *New Jersey State Coppers*, Siboni et.al., 2013, published jointly by the ANS and C4.



Photo 1: Maris 71-y obtained by the author in 2011. Photograph: Jack Howes.

While the 71-y dies did erase the majority of the host coin's detail on the coin illustrated here, a fair amount remains. After acquiring this coin from a dealer in Great Britain, David Palmer enlisted the assistance of Randy Clark, noted Connecticut copper collector and researcher. Based solely on photographs, Randy offered his "best guess" that the undertype was a 1785 Connecticut, Miller 3.2-L variety (Photo 2). 1785 Connecticuts are not frequently encountered as undertypes. After acquiring the coin, I sought out Randy directly to confirm the undertype attribution. The overlays reproduced in this article (Photos 3 and 4) were produced by Randy at that time as part of the verification process. As Randy commented, "The challenge is [that] half of the 1785 obverses and reverses are clearly derivate of each other. The nuances between them are mostly lost due to the overstrike, so it's looking at minutiae to see which among them it might be."

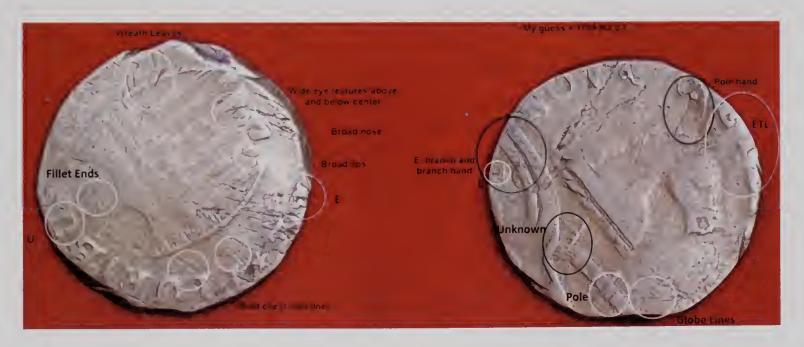


Photo 2: Maris 71-y with undertype elements indicated by Randy Clark. This was Randy's "Best Guess," (i.e., his preliminary undertype attribution).

If you have studied the accompanying images, you've no doubt noticed the small size of this particular Maris 71-y. Indeed, Randy inquired about this in an early email: "For this to work, the diameter of that coin must be very small compared to a CT copper. Would you please verify that?" He was absolutely right. This coin has been clipped down to a reduced diameter and weight, but more on that in a moment.



Photo 3: Transitional overlay Maris 71-y reverse over 1785 Miller 3.2-L obverse produced by Randy Clark. Note how "U" at K8 (8 o'clock) remains essentially unchanged.



Photo 4: Transitional overlay Maris 71-y obverse over 1785 Miller 3.2-L reverse produced by Randy Clark.

While some undertype details are apparent from the outset, such as the eyes, nose and lips, clearly evident within the lower left portion of the shield, the overlay makes it possible to identify other more minor Connecticut details. Indeed it is these details, the minutiae Randy spoke of, that allowed him to be more certain of the 3.2-L undertype attribution. Suffice it to say, there are few collectors so familiar with the Connecticut series that they can attribute a coin that has been so severely distorted and nearly erased by a pair of New Jersey dies, not to mention periphery details lost to clipping. Among the lost features are a distinctive single sprig above the brow with a single bolt dot in the curl. Among the features that remain is the double outlining of the mail. Miller obverse 3.2 is unique in the double outlining of the shoulder mail all the way around. (See note 3.) Miller obverse 3.2 is known only in combination with reverse L. (See note 4.) Miller 3.2-L, considered a rarity 4+ Connecticut copper, would be slightly more plentiful had Connecticut coppers not been employed as New Jersey planchets. There may be those who lament this use, but they are likely Connecticut copper collectors. (See note 5.)

The Maris 71-y was struck reverse over obverse. One item that I noted in my own study of these images is that the second "U" in "E PLURIBUS UNUM", right at the top of the shield, was aligned almost exactly with the "U" in "AUCTORI: CONNEC:". Curiously this "U" seems to stay unchanged as one looks across the series of overlays. Everything else on the Connecticut changes as the coin transitions, in the images, to the New Jersey, but this "U" remains unchanged. This orientation was surely a coincidence, yet an intriguing one. The Maris 71 over Miller L side of the coin also has undertype details that become more easily identifiable via the overlays (e.g., the globe lines just above the plow beam). As a picture is worth a thousand words, little further narrative related to the undertype elements shown in these images is necessary.

Now, let's consider the matter of the reduced size and weight of this coin. It weighs 74.2 grains, just under half the statutory weight of 150 grains for a New Jersey copper. Actually its weight is so close to half the weight, that it seems possible that whoever clipped this coin may have been attempting to make a New Jersey farthing. (See note 6.) However, since there was no such thing as a New Jersey farthing in circulation, it is difficult to imagine what purpose doing so could have had. Similarly, shaving gold or silver off of a coin might have been profitable; however, copper was of such little value that it seems unlikely that doing so with copper coins could have proven worthwhile.

⁽³⁾ This and other CT observations and data throughout this article are based on email correspondence from Randy Clark.

⁽⁴⁾ The obverse overlay was done with a 3.2-L, but the reverse overlay was done with an L reverse from a 3.1-L. Randy, utilizing EAC75 images, chose the L reverse from the 3.1-L coin because it was stronger than that of the 3.2-L. This explains why one host coin looks larger than the other on the New Jersey.

⁽⁵⁾ Ray Williams has informed me that the opinions of Connecticut collectors can be discounted. <VBG>

⁽⁶⁾ Farthing from "fourthing" represents a quarter of a penny, half a halfpenny (e.g. a New Jersey copper).

While it is interesting to contemplate, the reason why this particular coin was clipped is sure to remain a mystery. Most likely it was simply a case of idle hands making a novelty, or possibly someone had need of a copper disk to plug a hole in something, etc.

As far as diameter goes, the coin was likely in the 28 mm to 30 mm range prior to clipping. This would, of course, have depended on the diameter of the host coin (See note 7.), which would have expanded somewhat during overstriking. The largest and smallest diameter measurements that I was able to take across the coin were 23.40 mm (measuring from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock) and 22.54 mm (measuring from 4:30 o'clock to 10:30 o'clock), respectively. The edge looks to be composed primarily of straight cuts, but the coin is surprisingly round. The maximum diameter measurement is just 3.8% larger than the minimum! If I took scissors and paper, I would be hard pressed to make circles that were that close to being round. I suspect that trimming down a copper coin with an eighteen century pair of snips would have been much more difficult. How might someone have been able to make this coin so nearly round? I looked for evidence of scribe lines, but none were discovered.

Another interesting question about this coin deals with when it was clipped -before or after the 71-y strike. Indeed David Palmer brought this up prior to my purchase of the coin, and his observations formed the starting point for my own consideration of the issue. While I might have initially been uncertain, I have come to share David's opinion that the coin was clipped after becoming a New Jersey. First, based solely on *a priori* reasoning, it seems that those engaged in overstriking would not tend to overstrike such a small coin, were they to encounter it in the group of miscellaneous coppers they were processing. It seems as if they would realize such a small coin would be hard to pass off as a New Jersey copper, and would set it aside without bothering to overstrike it. Second, had such a small coin been overstruck, it seems that little undertype detail would have remained. This is because the same force applied to approximately half the surface area would have resulted in about twice the PSI ("pounds per square inch" of striking pressure). Double the PSI would equate to a very well struck coin. Possibly this argument is not so strong, for this coin does have considerable New Jersey detail in spite of the undertype elements that are visible.

Many of the known Maris 71-y examples are weak in detail, especially in the periphery, meaning that they lack legend detail anyway – the portion of this coin lost to clipping. As it is, this coin does somehow manage to read "Nova" and "E Pluribus." There is no date, but dates are rarely encountered on this particular variety. Third, and most importantly, by careful examination of the cut edges, it seems clear that the coin was not struck after the clipping. Some of the cut edges appear slightly concave. There is wear to the cut edges, but not deformation. Wear to the cut edges? Does that mean the coin circulated? If it circulated, at what value might it have circulated?

⁽⁷⁾ Based on ANS data, recorded diameters for both 3.2-L and 3.1-L fall between 28.0mm and 29.0mm. As far as weight goes, 1785 M3.2-L has a mean weight of 136.0 grains with a standard deviation of 9.3 grains (sample size: 47). Source: Randy Clark.

There is so much to study about this coin. If what is listed above were not enough, the obverse also happens to have slight doubling, most noticeable at top of muzzle, along bottom edge of horse and between plow handles. At the 2013 C4 in Baltimore, I finally found a Miller 3.2-L to accompany this coin (Photo 5). It is the final coin illustrated here. I found it at John Kraljevich's table. How neat it is to examine and/or show the pair together! While this particular set is unique, many similar pairs are out there to be assembled and enjoyed.



Photo 5: 1785 CT Miller 3.2-L. This is the author's example, not the example used for the overlays. Photograph: Ray Williams.

Most New Jersey collectors and many colonial type collectors probably already have an overstruck New Jersey. Many have attributable undertypes. There are a few among us who can attribute the undertypes. Typically you'll need to find someone who specializes in the series of the undertype. In this case it was a Connecticut copper. But undertypes from about every series have been recorded. If you find someone who is willing to do the work to fully attribute an undertype, buy them dinner. It will be a small price to pay for all the work it might take and it will represent money well spent in terms of the additional enjoyment you will get from your coins. Randy, when can I buy you dinner?

Acknowledgements:

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Jack Howes and Ray Williams for photography.

CONNECTICUT COPPER MEMENTO

(Jeff Rock)

As collectors of colonial coinages, we have all seen examples of our beloved coppers that were damaged by human hands after they were struck – holed, nicked, gouged, scratched, bumped around the edges, or made into buttons or washers or gears by thrifty Yankees who could find SOMETHING to do with a coin that was pretty much worthless after 1790. Much rarer are counterstamped colonials – the most desirable of these being ones bearing full name punches from known merchants, or recorded initials or marks from known gun makers, silversmiths and the like. These, while still "damaged" sell for multiples of what they would be worth as just a regular oclonial because they are extremely rare as counterstamps and have an added layer or two of history built in (not to mention competition from colonial collectors, counterstamp collectors and those interested in the epehmera of whatever profession the counterstamper was all increasing the demand on a very limited supply).

Less valuable, but still interesting, are counterstamps made up of individual letter punches. These could be letters made into a word or two and maybe some numbers – such things could have been used as some sort of claim check or tally (often pieces used in this manner are also holed, which allowed them to be attached via a wire to a bag or object). Such things are definitely neat, yet are pretty much impossible to trace to any sort of time or place (whereas the full name counterstamps can often be traced directly to an individual or company).

Every now and then, though, a counterstamp of individual letter punches comes along that has a bit more of a story to tell, and here is just such a coin. Amazingly the coin can still be attributed – it's a 1788 Connecticut Copper, Miller 15.1-L.1, struck medal turn instead of the usually-seen coin turn on most of the state coinage varieties. As can be seen from the illustration, the host coin was fairly well worn, though far from slick, when it was counterstamped.

Very rarely do you see a full date – and a time! – on a counterstamped coin, even less often on a colonial. The reverse prominently displays the date Aug 5, 1891 – a quick Google search (ah, the joy of living in the Information Age!) revealed no major world events occuring on that date, so one can rule out some sort of commemorative piece for a war or assasination or whatever. The onverse has the time of 1 a.m. stamped in, along with the initials SB. The curious jumble below that is actually a 1 punched in twice, too close together, the letter A crammed in too tight, and the whole thing partially effaced with some deep scratches – apparently an aborted attempt for the "1 AM" punches seen above.



Figure One: 1788 Connecticut Copper. Miller 15.1-L.1; struck medal turn and later counterstamped.

With the time so prominently displayed, one can hazard a guess or two to the purpose of the piece. Actually pretty much only two things seem to work. Given that the time was 1:00 in the morning (and that date was on a Wednesday – thanks again, Google) one can probably safely rule out a wedding ceremony. So that leaves two choices – either the birth of a child or the death of a loved one, though this writer leans toward the former, partially because births are more often noted with a time than deaths are, and partially because if it was the death of a loved one, you would almost expect to see "Mom" or "Grandpa" instead of initials. But given the sheer number of people born (or deceased) on any given day, the identity of the person being commemorated will remain unknown.

What strikes me as interesting though is the date counterstamped on the piece – a century and a year (or two or three) after this Connecticut copper was actually struck, and nearly 35 years after the Coinage Act of 1857 made the circulation of foreign coins illegal in the United States – the various state coinages would have probably fallen under that Act, though few would have remained in circulation until that time, circulating alongside large cents if the passer was lucky.

So one is left with the question of where did this Connecticut copper come from in 1891? By that point in time, one would suspect it would have had some collector value, even in lower grade. By the 1890's the copper half cent and large cent denominations would not have been seen often (if at all) in circulation, as the population would have preferred the newer (and much easier to carry) Indian Head cents. Of course, many households (then and now) might have had a jar or box of "odd" money – foreign coins found in circulation (even today finding a Canadian or, out here on the west coast, a Mexican coin is not that uncommon, especially since they are nearly the same diameter as U.S. coinage, and no one really bothers to look at their change anymore), pieces picked up in travels, or some old coins that were given by grandparents who picked them out of circulation when they were kids, which would have made the choice of host coin as important as the message that was stamped into it!

While we can never really know the circumstances behind something like this, of course, what it DOES do is give a collector license to imagine – to spend more time looking at a low grade, damaged, relatively common colonial coin than one ever would if it didn't have the countermark. That mental stimulation is, I think, at the core of what makes us collectors – not the grade printed on a piece of paper inside of a plastic slab, not the latest population report, pricing guide or attempt at a Condition Census. But the ability to look at a historical object with a sense of wonder and to derive some small level of enjoyment from that exercise.

To my mind, it's similar to looking at old, early photographs – very real people who were once alive and well but now are unknown. The earliest photos rarely had names on them, and unless they were of a famous person, after a few generations no one in a family would have known who they were, even if they were fortunate enough to be in an album and marked "Uncle Fred." Eventually those photos get tossed away, or by chance they get saved and end up in an antique store or a thrift shop. These photographs – and coins! — are survivors of the ravages of time, but now with all their context lost – a blank page for someone to write a new story upon.

So, here is a new New Jersey (in concept at least) – a "no coulter" one at that. (Submitted by Mike Demling)



FALSE HEARTS

(Marcus [Marc] Mayhugh)

Hard cash was such a scarce commodity in colonial times that the 13 colonies "cried up" their money. That is, they raised the value of it, to keep it within the colonies. In the West Indies, a different tactic was employed: They cut, mutilated, and counterstamped their money to keep it within the islands. Some of the most interesting marks attributed to these coins are those cut and counterstamped in the shape of a heart.

Spanish colonial coins with cut out hearts on them are very rare, and command a premium, although very little is known about them. It is not even agreed upon which island(s) issued these pieces. It is thought the hearts were cut from the coins to reduce their weight and, thus, their value, which would keep them from leaving the island. The cut out heart shapes were then re-melted.¹

Almost all Caribbean coin specialists, including Howland Wood, Jean Mazard, and Ray Byrnes, attribute the "heart" pieces to the island of Martinique. Other writers, such as Fred Pridmore, give their place of origin as Dominica. Pridmore not only gives a different attribution to the place of origin, but also places the production of the pieces at a much earlier date than do other writers, believing the coins were stamped between 1755 and 1772. He determined this dating period by the actual dates of the coins that were stamped, all of which appear to be divisions of the Spanish dollar, including pistareens. Pridmore bases his place of origin claims on a Dominica Council meeting that regulated the Spanish silver that was circulating on the island. It should be noted that new theories now attribute the heart pieces to manufacture in Gibraltar, then exportation to Dominica. This newer information, by Bob Lyall, can be found in "Spink Numismatic Circular," Dec. 2007 and Feb. 2008, according to the Dix, Noonan and Webb sale of the Ed Roehrs collection.

Not much information is available as to who cut the hearts or the manner in which it was done. There are several different types of cuts: some plain, and some with patterned borders, etc. One would have to assume that some sort of heart shaped die or punch was fitted into a press to be able to completely cut out this shape. In a 1933 paper, written for the ANA by Thomas W. Voetter, gives some insight into how the coins of Curacao were cut, saying "the cutting of Spanish dollars was made on a machine of the type of a printer's guillotine, hence the local name' Guiotin Corta," which translates "cut on a guillotine." The cutting and counterstamping of these cut out hearts must have occurred in much the same manner.

As with any rare and desirable coin, imitations always appear quickly. When dealing with these fake pieces one must deduce whether the counterfeit is contemporary to the times or is a modern fake, designed to defraud a collector. This is a difficult task and requires a good deal of care. It is amazing what some people will pay for the crudest of fakes, as evidenced daily on eBay. It is equally amazing what contemporary counterfeiters thought they could get away with. With this in mind, presented below are

some crude heart shaped counterfeits.



1. A 1717 pistareen in brass with a plain heart. Pridmore states that "varieties of 1 real and 2 reales pieces occur with a very tiny, neat heart piercing. No specimen however has been traced for examination and they are classified as doubtful." This statement is somewhat confusing as he includes a picture of heart-pierced 1738 pistareen. Pridmore also plates a 1721 pistareen with a small heart on page 161. This 1717 brass piece could possibly be a contemporary counterfeit.



2. Another 1717 pistareen, this variety of base silver. The heart is very tiny and not completely punched out. In addition, a small "M" is countermarked onto the coin as well. This would indicate that the maker considered the place of origin to be Martinique rather than Dominica.



3. A genuine 1766 2 reales with a small heart-shaped piercing. Fairly realistic. This coin was purchased on eBay and was later traced to a Bonhams sale featuring the Alexander Patterson Collection. It is plated there with two other heart pieces that are labeled as modern concoctions.⁴



4. A counterfeit 1772 Spanish half-real, with a small, rather strange "heart" counterstamp, with 3 dots set within the heart. This exact countermark is found on a Guatamalan 8 reales coin in Daniel Frank Sedwick's Treasure Auction #11. The commentary there states that this, "was probably a private mark from the West Indies in the late 1700's (also known on a Potosi 2R and a contemporary counterfeit 1/2R, both dated 1772)." I asked about the piece on a chat group that I belong to. Sedwick auctioneers responded, "Yes, we had that (the counterstamped cob) but nobody knows or says anything before or after the auction. But from England, Morton and Eden claimed it is a private counter-mark. In any case it is contemporary because some were found in England very long ago and some in the Caribbean too." This is an interesting coin which deserves further research. It is not the half real referenced in the Sedwick catalog.



5. A 1728 six pence with a cut-out heart, and the "S" counterstamp seen on some St. Kitts coins. This piece is quite unusual in that it not Spanish. Also there are some crude and unattractive scratches around the heart area, and the "S" counterstamp seems a hair too thin for the St. Kitts pieces. All of this would point to a spurious coin. Whether it is contemporary, is unknown. The one thing going for it is that it was purchased with a group of genuine and contemporary counterfeit coins of Tortola.

ENDNOTES

- Pridmore, [Major] F[red], *The Coins of The British Commonwealth of Nations, Part 3, West Indies*, London: Spink and Son, 1965, p. 156.
- 2 Ibid.
- Furber, E. A., (editor), *The Coinages of Latin America and the Caribbean*, Lawrence, MA: Quarterman Publications, 1974, p.368.
- Since this article was written, an earlier appearance of the 1766 two-reales with the small cut-out heart was discovered. The coin appeared as lot 1173 in the J. Schulman catalog of October, 1927. It was apparently considered genuine in that sale, and was plated and described as rare. There can be no doubt that this is the same coin that appeared in the Bonham's Patterson Collection sale, and the one in the author's collection. All three exhibit a "ding" at 6:30 on the reverse of the coin. Therefore, the authenticity of this coin depends on whether you choose Bonham's assertion that the coin is a modern fabrication or the Schulman listing. West Indian coinage abounds with fakes and, generally speaking, the earlier a coin appears, the more likely it is to be genuine. That is, why go to the trouble of creating a fake when there was not much of market for them? Unlike modern times.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW MEMBER OF THE LONG NECK FAMILY OF COUNTERFEIT HALFPENCE

(W. Edward Foster, Wayne Von Hardenberg, Roger A. Moore MD)

PREFACE: The untimely death of W. Edward Foster left a number of loose ends in regard to his counterfeit halfpence research. He was highly esteemed for both his methodical observational skills, his insight into the counterfeit halfpence Families and his quiet, even temperament. One of the papers he had wanted to write concerned his discovery of a new and unique Long Neck Family member. The co-authors to Ed are simply lending our support to his desire to have his discovery known by writing up his observations.

INTRODUCTION: One Family of counterfeit halfpence called the Long Neck Family got its name based upon the appearance of Britannia's long neck, when the Family was first being researched. As other new members of the Family were added, it became evident that a long necked Britannia was not a constant characteristic; rather, other features, such as how King George III looked and the style of the legend punches, were more consistent attributes. In spite of most of the 10 Family members being fairly common and relatively easy to acquire, Anton and Kesse did not include an example of this Family in their survey of British and Irish counterfeit coppers.¹ The first published description of the Family was by Schettino and Weston in 2002.² At the time of their initial description, only 7 varieties were known. In 2011 a Technical Note appeared in The Colonial Newsletter³ describing the 10 known members of the Family and an elaboration the Weston Link Fingerprint method for determining how a coin without direct die sharing could be linked to a particular Family of counterfeits. In the Technical Note it was stated, "Since this was a relatively small family, and no additional varieties or die combinations have since come to light, the Long Neck Family became the first family of counterfeit halfpence to be fully published." The present authors describe the discovery of another presently unique Long Neck Family member.

THE DISCOVERY: A group of mixed counterfeit halfpence was obtained by a Canadian coin dealer from a well-known Canadian collector of tokens, and sent on to one of the authors (WVH). A few interesting halfpence were selected from the group and sent on to Ed Foster. On receiving the coins Ed immediately recognized that one had all the characteristics of a Long Neck Family member and even had an obverse die that was already in the Family. However, he was able to discern a significant difference in the reverse die from any other Long Neck Family member. As with most collectors who find a new discovery, Ed was filled with joy. This was even more so since the Long Neck Family was one for which he had a particular love. In fact he had given a lecture on the Long Neck Family at the 2004 national meeting of the Colonial Coin Collectors Club. No new varieties had appeared in the decade following his talk. After his discovery Ed indicated his happiness to the dealer and his desire to write up the coin. Though he never did get to document his discovery, he did eventually announce his findings to the internet based non-regal research group.

THE COIN: (see Figure 1)



Figure 1 – Discovery Long Neck Family member 5-E.

The E Reverse is known only on this coin which is presently unique.

The obverse of the coin is a known die in the Long Neck Family named LN5. Of interest the LN5 was mated with three other reverses and the E reverse makes the forth. Therefore, this die appears to have been relatively long lasting. Both the style of Britannia and the legend lettering are similar to other the Long Neck Family members.

The reverse of the coin is named Long Neck E, since reverses A-D had already been used. The die punches used to make the legend letters are stylistically the same as on all the other Long Neck reverses. Similarly the numbers in the date are similar to the ones found on Long Neck reverses, including the way the 7s and 5 are slanted. The bottom of the number 1 in the date cannot be seen but is most likely made from a small "j" like punch. Britannia's neck is not long and narrow but is more like that found on reverse die D. Characteristic of the other Long Neck Britannias is an overly long index finger on the hand holding the staff. The key diagnostic that separates this reverse from all the others is the placement of the sprig in Britannia's right hand in relationship to the legend letters. There exist some odd elongated indentations in the planchet between k-3 and k-6 which may represent post strike damage or remnants of an undertype.

In regard to this coin's metrology it weighs 124.5 grains, its diameter is 28.2 mm east and west as well as 27.9 mm north and south, and its axis is 15 degrees off coin turn.

CONCLUSION: A new member of the Long Neck Family of counterfeit halfpence has been discovered by Ed Foster. This is the first new member of the Family to be added in

over a decade. At present it is unique but with collectors avidly looking for this variety, perhaps others can now be found.

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- ⁴ Foster/ Hardenberg: Private email communications.
- Non-Regal Yahoo Group: nonregalresearch@yahoogroups.com

Armorial Bearings of the State of Massachusetts

From the Columbian Magazine (Printed in Philadelphia), October 1787:



AN INTRODUCTION TO GRADING PRE-FEDERAL COPPER COINS

(Jim Rosen)

For novices, there is no "Photograde" reference for pre-federal coinage, i.e., coinage struck before the establishment of the Federal Mint in 1792. Therefore, I'd like to start a series of articles on the grading of these coins. If you have ever collected early federal coins, such as bust halves or early 1800s large cents, and have been involved with really grading them (as in the early days, before slabs), the grading technique is very different from that of grading pre-federal coins. Not only are there differences *between* each series of the pre-federal coinage, such as New Jersey's, Connecticut's, Vermont's, Machin's etc., in terms of their planchets, striking, color and surfaces, but also major differences *within* each series, all of this leading up to potential major challenges in grading them.

Pre-federal coins were not struck with the assistance of steam power, which came into use as a source of power circa 1836, but rather primarily with hammers, rocker presses, and screw presses. Not only was it difficult to strike these coins, planchet preparation was in most states extremely challenging at best. (Remember, except for Massachusetts silver issues and Vermont coppers, the "colonial coins" were really not colonial, but state coinages). Massachusetts seemed to have solved this problem better than any other state or colony in the late 1780s.

So, when we begin to talk about grading these coins, there are so many facets to take into consideration that grading these little pieces of history makes grading early 19th century coins seem like a walk in the park.

I think, as a long time type collector, that the most important aspect in grading these coins is surface quality. Often the particular coin you are studying never comes well struck. For example, if you are using device detail as your primary criterion for grading a Vermont Ryder 1, 13 or 30, a Connecticut "mutton head" or Hercules head, or a New Jersey Maris 60-P, just to name a few, these coins would often grade significantly lower than they really are. However, the fields, surfaces and fabric of the coin often tell a different story, a story that says how long this coin was in circulation. Circulated coins tell a story that is different from uncirculated coins. Where was this coin, whose pocket did it inhabit? The uncirculated coin, although very highly desirable and pricey, often may not have the charm of its circulated counterpart.

Let's begin our study of grading these pieces with an explanation of surface quality. It is important to understand that many of these coins were not "born" with great surfaces. Their planchets most assuredly would have been rejected by the federal mint. The luster that you typically see in an EF/AU bust coin is not often seen in a pre-federal EF/AU coins. Striking pressure and planchet quality often prevented this. One can't expect them to have good surfaces if they never had them to begin with.

Planchet production was not sophisticated in the latter part of the 18th century (although as I alluded to, Massachusetts did a decent job of it). Many Vermont landscape coppers and the baby head variety (Ryder 9) rarely come on beautiful planchets and are often seen with significant planchet defects. The Vermont Ryder 15 is no stranger to this issue either, and the 1785 bust right Connecticut coppers seem to have their fair share of planchet problems.

Copper came from everywhere. Barrel rims, nails, tools, and imported planchets from England might have been sources for planchets, as well as other circulating coppers, either foreign or locally made. As Connecticut coppers usually circulated at more to the British shilling than did New Jersey coppers and thus were worth less, the New Jersey minters could buy Connecticut coppers and strike New Jersey's coins using the Connecticut's coppers as planchets. One could buy maybe 18 Connecticut coppers for a shilling, and then use them for New Jersey planchets, striking New Jersey coppers over these Connecticut coppers. These New Jersey coppers would trade at 12 to the shilling, giving the minters an immediate profit. If those planchets were porous or laminated or of poor "copper" when used as the host coins, then the resulting coins would take on some of the same characteristics. Clearly, knowing the varieties in many instances is helpful in grading, as many coins (e.g., Vermont Ryder 12) are almost always seen struck over a Nova Constellatio copper, as are many of the New Jersey coppers overstruck on Connecticut coppers.

Surfaces are thus very important. Let's say you have a coin, a 1787 Connecticut draped bust left with lovely smooth, relatively mark free, glossy surfaces, but little hair detail on the obverse and little to no detail in the middle of the reverse, and no date. So how would you grade this coin? Could this be an EF coin that was poorly struck or struck from a buckled die? Technology back then was not consistent and did not always produce a consistently good strike. So would you grade this coin a VG? Heck no! The grade really reflects the wear of the coin, the metal that was worn off the coin over years from being in circulation. The poor strike of this coin strike might be reflected in its value and its desirability, but it should not really determine its grade. This coin might grade EF 45, with a description of being poorly struck with fair eye appeal. Looking at the surfaces in the area where it was not well struck might give a clue as to what the original pre-struck planchet looked like, and once you've seen this, with its interior of countless tiny fissures, it will be obvious that this is not from wear. So it is important to learn the difference between wear and weak strike.

Thus surface quality can help out significantly in grading these coins. Seeing many coins and asking questions of seasoned veterans are the best ways to learn. Books are good for understanding how varieties come, but can never replace seeing the real McCoy. To paraphrase a common saying, "pictures (coins) are worth a thousand words."

Regarding the dies that were used to strike these coins, steel was the metal of choice. To punch designs and letters and dates into the dies, the dies had to be softened by heating these steel cylinders until they became red hot then cooling them very slowly.

a process known as "annealing." Then the engraver went to work and did his magic, carving the delicate features into the softened steel, using hub punches to punch in the letters and major designs and engraving minor designs features such as the right hand on liberty or the branches she is holding. All the while, the engraver had to be mindful that everything was to be punched in backwards (forgotten by the die cutter of the letter "C" in Auctori on the Vermont Ryder 30). Once the die engraving was done, the steel dies were then reheated to redness and quickly cooled or "quenched" to harden the steel. The dies were then cleaned and occasionally polished to remove oxidation and foreign material left behind from this process. Then they were ready to impart a design on a blank copper planchet.

Accordingly, when grading these pre-federal copper coins, keep in mind the crude manner in which the planchets were prepared and struck, and the stock from which the copper came. Planchet laminations and defects, weak striking force, porous planchets, poor post-striking storage and buckled dies may all result in a coin that may grade high, but may look like a lower grade coin. One can easily see why well-struck coins on well-prepared and preserved planchets command such lofty prices...they are truly rare, unlike an 1818 bust half in AU 53. As you can now see, the grading and understanding of the production of these coins are very different from those of federal coinage.

Another issue that one often encounters and has to deal with is that of post striking issues with the coin, such as cleaning, scratches, rim nicks, gouges, attempted punctures, porosity and corrosion. Cleaning can be defined in two ways. (1.) Cleaning in which the process actually removes some metal, so as to alter the surfaces of the coin. This most often makes the coin look unnatural in color and may leave it covered with a myriad of hairline scratches. This process can be done, for example, by submerging the coin in a harsh chemical dip, with the resulting copper usually coming out an unnatural red, or by using a solution of baking soda and water that often imparts hairlines on the coin. (2.) Using a "cleaning" or preserving process that is safe on most coins, including coppers, that involves using a liquid such as acetone to dissolve grease or PVC from the surfaces of the coin. This method does not alter or remove metal from the coin and is safe, although it might leave the coin a bit "dry." This can usually be remedied by using a product such as Coin Care.

The only way to learn the ill effects of harshly cleaning a coin is to see some cleaned coins. When I first started coin collecting, an old timer taught me that for every ten coins you try to clean, you ruin eleven. Enough said, but if a coin must be cleaned because of objectionable foreign material on the coin, such as PVC, let a professional do it, until you learn how.

Scratches, dents, rim nicks can obviously be of varying sizes and somewhat problematic. However, they are, after all, if not made to deliberately deface a coin, the fabric of the coin and the result of the coin doing its job. Corrosion or porosity is usually the result of post striking storage whether, it is from time in the ground, a damp keg or damp environment. Minor porosity could have been present on the coin before it was struck if the coin was weakly stuck and from poor planchet stock. Corrosion, which may

come in a variety of colors such as red and green, is often a bit more significant than porosity. You can tell if the coin circulated after the coin left its poor environment by looking at its high points to see if the porosity or corrosion is worn off these areas and not the fields, which are the last to wear. If so, then the coin probably circulated a bit after it left its hostile environment. Having said all this, everyone has an opinion as to how these post-striking blemishes affect the coin's "eye appeal" and ultimately its desirability and price. These post-striking issues should technically not affect the "strict grade" of the coin but often many professional dealers and collectors alike will "net grade" a coin, reducing the grade to take into account these post-striking issues.

I can't over emphasize the importance of looking at as many coins as possible with a knowledgeable collector or dealer over your shoulder. Each series has its own peculiarities in terms of planchets, striking and die production. With the help of books and mentors, you will master the ability to grade these coins. C4 immediate past-president, Ray Williams, recently wrote a section on grading pre-federal coinage in the new EAC (Early American Coppers) publication, *Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins*, which was released in early May of this year. The recent Q. David Bowers book, *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, is also a helpful resource. However, it will take years of seeing many coins and being prepared to make mistakes. I have been collecting coins for over 55 years and I still make mistakes. Be patient. Our next article will begin to look at the individual series and point out what you should know to help grade each series.

Editor's Note: The Early American Coppers (EAC) Club has recently published the following book, which does address state coinage via a photo-grade approach: Eckberg, William R.; Robert L. Fagaly; Dennis E. Fuoss; Raymond J. Williams; Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins; Early American Coppers, Inc.; 2014.

EAC 2014 CONVENTION COLORADO SPRINGS DOUBLETREE HOTEL

(Ray Williams)

I had a blast at the EAC Convention this year! The convention is conveniently held at the opposite end of the calendar from the C4 Convention, giving us all six months to build up our hobby budget for new purchases. Many C4 Dealers have tables at EAC and there are plenty of purchasing opportunities.

Transportation from the local New Jersey airports does not allow for direct flights to Colorado Springs, so I flew in and out of Denver, taking a shuttle flight to Colorado Springs. The connecting flight was on a small commuter plane and had me clutching the seat in front of me for dear life! There must have been bad air currents coming over the Rockies. I'm just glad I didn't eat anything before take-off.

I had fun splitting the room costs with your associate C4N Editor, Will Nipper. He is an encyclopedia of numismatic knowledge and I learned a lot from him this trip. We also shared dinner all three nights, and one night we were joined by Dennis Wierzba.

After checking into my room on Thursday afternoon, I went to my table on the bourse floor. I shared a table with Bill Eckberg, Bob Fagaly and Dennis Fuoss. We four co-authored the very first EAC published book, "Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins" (advertised elsewhere in this issue). At our table, we had cases exhibiting different grading guides that were published over the decades. The ANA (American Numismatic Association) was kind enough to lend us copies of all the books we wanted to exhibit, thus saving us from having to lug many books across the country and through the airports. The Grading Guide was released to the public at the convention. On the first day of release the book had sold over 800 copies and the publication costs were completely reimbursed to the EAC Garvin Fund (educational fund). I'm proud that the authors unanimously agreed that any and all book proceeds go to EAC.

After the bourse closed, I headed to the EAC reception. There must have been 250 people in attendance! There were four different buffets to choose from! I chose the Mexican buffet first and then the barbecue buffet for seconds (one doesn't need thirds if the plates are loaded efficiently on the first two helpings). I saw many friends there and enjoyed the casual atmosphere, resting up for the event of the evening – the "Colonial Happening." First, I had to retrieve my camera from my room and set up the projection equipment

On Thursday evenings of EAC Conventions, "Happenings" are held for large cents, half cents, colonials and (recently) early silver coins. The Colonial Happening lasted about and hour and 45 minutes. From those present, many fascinating coins were displayed on the screen for all to enjoy and openly discuss. This event is very casual and

is just a fun time to relax and enjoy, whether or not you bring a coin to share. What better way to end my first day – sharing it with other colonial collectors?

Friday started with breakfast in the hotel restaurant - buffet style with Will Nipper and Dennis Wierzba. A couple more friends were to join us, but they overslept. Then it was off to the bourse floor. I saw that the ANA had a table on the floor. It was staffed most of the time by Tiffanie Bueschel, assisted by an ANA volunteer. I enjoyed resting my feet at their table many times during the convention. Throughout the convention, many ANA people visited, some of whom were Kim Kiic (Executive Director), Barbara Gregory (Numismatist Editor), Sue McMillan (Education Project Manager), Doug Mudd (Museum Director) and Andy Dickes (Collections Manager). Not only do I cherish the friends I've made in C4, I've also made many at ANA, ANS, EAC and in the hobby at large.

Friday continued with the book signing at our bourse table. It's an interesting experience. In my mind, I kind of wonder why anyone would want to have my autograph. After all, I'm another collector in the hobby, just like everyone else. I guess we signed a hundred or so books - didn't keep track. It was fun meeting and talking to all these collectors. I found it interesting that many I didn't know knew me.

At 12:00 noon Friday, we had our C4 meeting. It was moved from the traditional pre-bourse timeframe to the middle of the day. The previous early hour of our meetings was for the convenience of dealers - so they could attend and not lose bourse time. However, because few, if any, dealers attended those meetings, it was decided to hold it later in the day and give all extra hours of sleep. The meeting was in typical format and discussions were held about the C4 Newsletter, our upcoming C4 Convention, finances, publications, the library, the website, etc. It was fun and informative at the same time.

We wrapped up the meeting about 12:40 as there were buses leaving the hotel to bring those interested for a tour of the ANA headquarters. I ended up riding over with Will and Marc Mayhugh in Will's car. I didn't take the tour that the ANA had arranged for us as I had other things to do in the library with Kendra Johnson (ANA Librarian) and the collections department. I did go to the lower level and struck a couple of the commemorative tokens on the 7-ton screw press they had there. These dies were made specifically for the EAC visit and the tokens may become collector items.

Leaving the ANA, we had a fine Mexican dinner before attending the featured EAC event: "Early Copper in 3-D - Del Bland, Dennis Loring and Darwin Palmer." They reminisced about the "Good Ole Days" while fielding questions from the audience. They had over 150 years in collecting early copper among the three of them. All the questions answered were good ones, some on controversial topics. It was a lot of fun to watch and be a part of.

Saturday Morning arrived and no breakfast today - straight to the bourse floor. I got a chance to look around a little. I was able to purchase ten large cents to gift to Mike

Packard, who makes "bangers." These are cull large cents (usually) that Mike hand-punches with "EAC," the year, the town and the person's name to whom he's giving it. I cherish these little mementos that he has given to me (and others) over the years. You must attend to receive one, and I guess you must be a friend of Mike's. I was gifted a beautiful 1776 four-reale coin from Potosi, by a friend from Georgia. I was, and am still, speechless! I purchased a couple of small items from Marc Mayhugh, a Peruvian two-reale cob from John Kraljevich and an advertising token for pocket watches from Mike Wierzba.

Saturday afternoon, I attended two educational events. The first was a talk by John Kraljevich, "Why the ANA Matters to Copper Collectors - a History Lesson." Well...I have never witnessed anything like it. There was one reminiscence where he was choking up, trying to get the words out between his emotions, and the rest in the audience getting misty as we identified with what he was talking about. If anyone could not be an ANA member after that presentation, there is no hope for them. The next talk was by Bill Eckberg about rarity ratings. I had co-written a paper with Syd Martin on the topic in C4N, and was interested in what Bill had to say. I'm not going to give away his presentation as I hope he'll give it at C4 sometime, except to say that rarity numbers can be very deceiving and that there are good purchases to be made by the astute buyer who knows these math facts.

Saturday dinner time came and I realized that I hadn't eaten since the night before (except for a mint). After eating, it was back to the room for a half-hour rest before the EAC auction. As most know, there were only seven colonial lots. I lot viewed earlier in the day and decided to bid on two items, if I could get them at or under the price in my mind. I was the under-bidder for the CT Copper (lot 1) and the other lot opened for more than my maximum bid. I did bid on lot 9 and won it – two bottles of hot sauce! The sauce was a donated lot (all proceeds to EAC) and consisted of custom labeled bottles, related to colonial collectors. Having learned that Will collects hot sauce, I brokered a deal - one of his books ("In Yankee Doodle's Pocket") for a bottle. Earlier in the day, I saw Doug Mudd (ANA Curator) look at a copy of Will's book and asked where it came from and that he would have to buy a copy. So my trade copy was signed and sent to him at the ANA. I'm sure he'll enjoy it as much as we do. Then back to our room for good conversation and sleep.

Sunday Morning came and Will took off early to drive home (about 5:00 AM). I went directly to the EAC annual membership meeting at 9:00, bypassing breakfast. It was a good meeting and well attended (80 to 100 members). It was in the usual EAC business meeting format. At the meeting, I witnessed two friends, and C4 members, be installed in the top two EAC positions. Bill Eckberg is now President of EAC, with Chuck Heck as his Vice President. EAC terms are for three years. Both will do very well and EAC is lucky to have them. It gives me a warm feeling in my heart to know that we have C4 guys at the helm of EAC and ANS (Syd Martin is ANS President). After the meeting came more socializing on the bourse floor, then a sandwich in the hotel restaurant with Tiffanie (ANA) before boarding the shuttle for the airport. The puddle-jumper to Denver was bouncy, but not frightening this time. Mike Demling was on my flight from Denver

to Philly. As we were taxiing on the Denver tarmac, I watched the sun set over the Rockies, a fitting end to a wonderful weekend! I went to bed at 2:00 AM Eastern Time. Even after an overdose of fun, "There's no place like home."



New EAC President Bill Eckberg (right) and Vice President Chuck Heck (left) inducted at the EAC 2014 Business Meeting.



Guest speaker John Kraljevich presenting on the importance of the ANA to early American copper collectors.



Guest speaker Bill Eckberg presenting on the importance of understanding rarity ratings

A GOOSE TOKEN

(Marcus [Marc] Mayhugh)

Few people realize that the tiny Dutch Island of St. Eustatius established very close ties with and played an important role in the success of the American Revolution. Long before France and Spain came to the aid of the colonies, St. Eustatius supplied the Americans with powder, arms and other supplies necessary to keep the Revolution going. In addition, St. Eustatius was the first nation state to recognize the American flag by firing a salute to a U.S. Ship, the Andrew Doria, entering her harbor, an action for which the island would pay dearly when the country was sacked by the British Admiral, George Rodney.

The coinage of St. Eustatius was primarily composed of Dutch coins and the typical West Indian assortment, i.e., French black doggs and the old sol marques that had once circulated in America. However, a particularly interesting island piece are the Herman Gossling tokens of 1 bit, and 1/2 bit.



Herman Gossling 1771 "goose" 1-bit token, from the author's collection

The Gossling tokens feature a feeding goose on the obverse, surely a pun on the issuer's surname that translates as "little goose", and the inscription, "God Bless St. Eustatius and the Guv." On the reverse, the denomination of either 1 bit, or 1/2 bit appears, surrounded by the issuer's name and the date 1771. Obviously, they are merchant tokens of some type, yet they are very confusing in that the issuer has a Dutch name and the legends and value are in English.

Noted West Indian expert, Fred Pridmore, astutely points out that if intended for Dutch usage the value would have been in "reaals," not in bits, which are English values. He interprets the "God Bless St Eustatius and the Guv." to a bit of "sucking up" by the maker, whom he believes is a Dutch national. Pridmore further speculates that in spite of the 1771 date, the tokens were produced during a time of English occupation. He goes on to suggest that Herman Gossling may have been a special contractor of supplies to British troops after Rodney had sacked and looted the island in Feb. 1781. Pridmore does not mention it, but if this is true, the tokens would then become sutler or military tokens rather than a simple merchant tokens. This is an important distinction to some collectors.

A little time spent researching on the internet reveals that Herman Gossling was indeed a Dutch national. It seems he was a merchant who specialized in the export of rice. His product alone making up 15% of all the Dutch rice exportations.² While nothing concrete was found as to his supplying the British Army and Navy, Pridmore was likely on target in his assumptions. Someone possessing access to such a valuable food staple quite likely did supply the troops. It is also noted that Gossling sued both Rodney and Vaughn (the British troop commander) for confiscating Dutch items that were consigned to him.³

The Goose tokens are fairly rare with the half-bitt pieces appearing to be slightly scarcer than the larger bitt tokens. The tokens are of brass, and therefore are overvalued as a Caribbean bitt (8 or 9 pence), as noted by Pridmore. The larger pieces are roughly equivalent in size to the French Caribbean two-sous coins, roughly 22-23 mm. The ANS has two of each demonination. Many of the extant pieces are fairly high grade, with some displaying verdigris. Perhaps this is a result of the high humidity found in the islands. Other pieces are worn and obviously circulated. A collector who can't afford a Chalmers short-worm shilling, yet has a penchant for dining geese, may consider one of these tokens as an alternative. There is much waiting to be learned about these interesting tokens.

A final mention of St. Eustatius' role in the American Revolution is in order. It was claimed by some, at the time, that if Rodney hadn't have been preoccupied with looting and guarding the spoils taken at St. Eustatius, he may have been able to stop the French Admiral De Grasse from reaching Yorktown and thus could possibly have saved Cornwallis' army. Referring to St. Eustatius, Rodney is said to have exclaimed, "This rock, has done England more harm than all the arms of her most potent enemies." It should be known that St. Eustatius annually celebrates her National holiday, Statia-American Day, a celebration of the time long ago, when a small Island resisted the greatest power in the World by recognizing the struggling American colonies. As for Herman Gossling, he lives on as a character in a new historical novel, "The Golden Rock."

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ERIC P. NEWMAN AUCTION OF COLONIAL COINAGE (16 May 2014, NYC)

(Michael Wierzba)

As you know, the much-anticipated Eric Newman auction of colonials has now happened. When I first heard about this sale at the end of 2013, I was not really sure what to expect. A lot of collectors knew that Eric had a large collection of colonials, but little about the actual coins had been confirmed by collectors over the years. All of us knew there would be great pieces to view and buy, but it was not until mid-March that we received a copy of the list of coins that would be included in the sale. After some serious salivating, and seeing the images that NGC (the official grader for the Newman collection coins) uploaded to their website, we knew that this auction would be extremely fun as well as quite difficult to plan for with so many nice pieces in one single auction session.

We made our way to New York City to view for the auction on Wednesday, knowing that lot viewing would be a madhouse come the day before the sale. Some first impressions of ours right out of the gate were as follows.

- 1. There are some incredibly choice coins that have very original skins
- 2. The grading of the pieces is somewhat all over the map
- 3. There are some very valuable coins and even rarer opportunities in the sale
- 4. I can not wait to watch the dogfight over some of these coins
- 5. The room is going to be packed FULL of collectors and nothing will be reasonable in price.

Interestingly enough, not all of these first impressions came true! Once we arrived at the auction location, we quickly found a group of familiar faces talking about everything colonial coin related. What surprised me is that as the auction approached, we were shocked to see there really were not as many people there in person as we expected. Why would this be? Plain and simple: Heritage Live. Heritage Live allows people to bid from their computer and the system works extremely well, making it easy to execute bids from the comfort of your home, and save potentially thousands of dollars in travel expenses. Now, this does not give you the unbiased eye of a coin dealer viewing and bidding for you, but it is the next best thing minus being there in person.

The auction started after a small delay waiting for some last minute arrivals from the Heritage offices to the auction venue. The first session took about four hours, or approximately 63 lots per hour, slow for a typical auction but actually faster than we thought probable before the sale. The second session, containing less lots, but some higher priced items, took about the same, as expected.

Some thoughts that ran through my mind as the sale concluded were as follows:

1. There were some really good and fair buys in that sale, can you reopen some of the lots for me?!?

- 2. Everyone who attended seemed to be successful on pieces they wanted.
- 3. That it was an extremely good time and I am very happy I attended.
- 4. The planning that everyone did was well worth the time and seemed to have paid off!
- 5. How many of these pieces will be quickly out of the NGC holders now that they have found their new owner?

Highlights in the sale are numerous, with many of the represented series being full of showstoppers! I will give you my impressions and thoughts on some highlights from the sale below. This was a wonderful event and it was so great to see so many familiar faces. One of the most important aspects of our great hobby is the friendships and bonds many of us have formed being part of this wonderful club, C4. I hope to see all of you very soon.

Highlights from Session 1

Coinage for Colonial Virginia, The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling, etc. I know, not a coin lot, but this is well worth pointing out. Inside the wonderful catalog Heritage put together were many of Eric Newman's published works on colonials, fully reprinted, plates and all! This is a very valuable asset for collectors and a heartfelt thank you to Heritage for even thinking of doing this.

Lot 30010. Virginia Halfpenny. N.25-M; NGC MS65RB. There were many nice Virginia Halfpennies in this session, this being the highlight from a sales standpoint based on grade, selling for \$3,500 hammer to a Heritage Live bidder. We point out here that in the first 10 lots of the sale, there were already five coins won by five different Heritage Live bidders!

Lot 30014. Virginia Shilling. Newman Plate Coin; NGC PR58. The first "biggie" of the sale. A very nice and attractive example showing just subtle hints of circulation brought under our pre-sale estimate of \$90,000, selling for \$80,000 hammer to a specialist in the room.

Lot 30020. 1785 Vermont RR-3. NGC XF45. This was a stunner of an example for this very desirable and rare Landscape. Choice glossy and smooth surfaces highlighted this example and the eye appeal was as nice as we have ever seen on this variety. We expected strong activity and we were correct as it sold for \$18,000 hammer to a well-known dealer in the room.

<u>Lot 30026. 1786 Vermont RR-7</u>. NGC MS62. This was a beautiful coin, with excellent light brown color and smooth and glossy surfaces. A bit of rub would have kept this just below the MS level in our opinion but needless to say as it was a wonderful example that would be a highlight in any collection. It had good competition, opening at \$28,000 before hammering at \$37,500.

Lot 30031. 1787 Vermont RR-15. NGC F12. A very pleasing example of this famous Vermont rarity. We would have been fine calling this piece a higher grade, as this variety

is often weakly struck. The new owner got a very good buy on this piece as it sold for \$26,000 hammer, about 30% below our pre-sale estimate!

Lot 30064. 1786 Connecticut 2.2-D.2. NGC XF45+. A MONSTER example of this well-known Connecticut rarity. Smooth and glossy light brown color with a razor strike complimented this finest known example. A truly amazing coin all the way around. The new owner should be extremely happy at the \$45,000 hammer price.

Lot 30065. 1786 Connecticut 2.5-V, Bungtown Issue. NGC VF30. A problem free, choice example of this incredible rarity. Smooth darker brown with some lighter highpoints and very few post-strike issues. We expected a strong number and were not shocked when it hammered for \$85,000.

Lot 30069. 1786 Connecticut 5.3-G, Hercules Head. NGC XF45. A very attractive example of this super rare Connecticut variety. Great color and strike highlight this piece. A few natural surfaces flaws, but none that mattered in any way at all. Edge painted by Dr. Hall, adding to the desirability of this specific piece. We knew it would be highly coveted by many, and the price realized agreed as it hammered at \$85,000 after opening at \$50,000.

Lot 30080. 1787 Connecticut 1.4-WW. NGC F12. The true highlight of the Connecticut offerings (an amazing statement with all the amazing CTs that were offered in the sale). Condition is about as expected for the grade, though it was secondary to this being one of only two known for the variety and the only CT with the seated reverse figure facing right. It sold for \$140,000 hammer to a well-known specialist, a number that we find to be a relative bargain for this wonderful item.

Lot 30170. 1788 Connecticut 16.4-L.2. NGC MS62BN. Boldly Double Struck with brockage. A really cool error highlighted by the fact that it was almost GEM Uncirculated with ample areas of original mint red remaining on the obverse and reverse. A highlight error that sold very reasonably at \$22,000 hammer.

Lot 30176. 1786 New Jersey 12-I. NGC XF40. A beautiful example of this scarce No Coulter variety. Nice light brown color with a nice strike and glossy surfaces. A pin scratch or two keeps this from the super choice category, but the coin itself is far finer than most examples known and is good enough to be second finest known for the variety, only trailing the Ford coin. It sold for \$19,000 hammer to a well-known NJ copper collector.

Lot 30190. 1786 New Jersey 24-P. NGC AU55. A very high grade and attractive example. This is one of the nicer examples we have seen for this variety. While not rare, finding an example in XF or above is extremely difficult and we were very impressed with this lot. Others were as well as it sold for \$6,500 hammer to a specialist.

Lot 30192. 1787 New Jersey 28-L. NGC MS62. This was a remarkable example for this variety. Choice light brown, with a razor strike and ample die polishing lines still

visible on the obverse and reverse. We tried hard to buy this one, but we ended up being the under-bidder after it sold for \$19,500 hammer.

<u>Lot 30202. 1787 New Jersey 38-c.</u> NGC AU50. A very cool, high grade NJ error, boldly double struck with two bold dates showing on the obverse. A piece for which we knew there would be strong competition, and we were right after it sold for \$17,000.

Lot 30213. 1788 New Jersey 50-f, Head Left. NGC XF45. A very high-grade example of the popular Head Left type. The color was a quite appealing medium brown with no major post strike marks of any kind. There was some old verdigris clinging to some parts of the reverse, but all in all, this was FAR above average for this type. It sold for \$18,000 hammer to a well-known specialist bidding on Heritage Live.

Lot 30233. 1788 New Jersey 77-dd. NGC MS65BN. This was an amazing example with a razor sharp strike and excellent medium to light brown color. A small rim bump should have kept this out of a MS65 holder in my opinion, but it takes away almost nothing on this incredible survivor. This was a true highlight of the NJ copper lots, and it sold for \$90,000 hammer after opening at \$40,000!

Lot 30235. 1787 Massachusetts ½ Cent, Ryder 6-D. NGC MS64BN. An incredible example of this very scarce die variety, certainly deserving of choice UNC status. Wonderful strike and excellent eye appeal highlight this problem free example. We thought it sold just about right at \$19,500 hammer.

Lot 30249. 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Ryder 9-M. NGC MS64BN. An exceptional example of this very rare (R-6) die variety. This piece had very nice eye appeal, with an ample amount of original mint luster clinging to the legends. This is far and away the finest known for this die variety, with a single AU being the second in the list. We thought this was one of the bargains of the sale, selling for \$28,000 hammer, far below our pre-sale estimate. A tremendous buy for the new owner!

Highlights from Session 2

Lot 30255. Sommer Island Threepence. NGC VF20. A super rarity in the colonial series, this denomination has only seven total known examples in its population. Quite attractive for a Sommer Island type, with nice detail and fairly even color. It sold for \$175,000 hammer, about what we expected before the sale.

Lot 30257. Sommer Island Shilling, Small Sails. NGC AU55. A superb example with a razor sharp strike and attractive surfaces. No major problems that plague these issues made us very confident it would be highly contested. It sold for \$220,000 after opening for half that at \$110,000.

Lot 30258. New England Sixpence. NGC AU58. The finest known specimen of the NE Sixpence, showing nice silver-gray color with nice luster and very original surfaces.

Only 7 examples exist for this major rarity and we expected a strong final price. It sold for \$550,000 hammer once the dust settled.

Lot 30260. 1652 Willow Tree Sixpence. NGC VF25. This was a fairly attractive example of this very scarce denomination. This is the Noe Plate Coin for the variety. We highlight this piece based on its sale price of \$55,000, one of the true bargains in this sale. We expected a far higher number and we wish we had a time machine to go back and raise our hand on this one.

Lot 30266. 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, Noe-4. NGC MS65. A beautiful example with just about perfect centering and ample luster and eye appeal for the grade. No problems, as one would expect at MS65. It sold for \$90,000 hammer.

Lot 30272. 1652 Pine Tree Threepence. NGC MS63. The nicest Pine Tree Threepence we can recall seeing in recent memory. This was a gem of a piece, with ample luster, fantastic toning and an amazing amount of die polishing lines present. We fell in love with this piece during lot viewing and purchased it for a type specialist after it sold for \$42,500 hammer.

Lot 30287. St. Patrick Silver Shilling. NGC AU53. A very attractive example and the only piece known from this die combination. Bold strike and excellent eye appeal highlighted this piece. After opening for \$30,000 it steadily climbed up to its hammer price of \$55,000, selling to a well-known specialist in the series.

<u>Lot 30317. Plantation Token, Newman 4-D.</u> NGC MS63. A very attractive example of this extremely rare (one of two known) die variety. Nice original luster remained on the surfaces with no tin pest seen that normally plagues this issue. It was hotly contested, finally selling at \$28,000 hammer.

Lot 30355. 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny Struck in Silver. NGC AU58. A wonderful coin and a very difficult rarity. This piece displayed choice color and surfaces with wonderful toning and only a few friction marks keeping it from UNC grade. It sold for \$30,000 hammer to a known specialist in the series.

Lot 30365. 1737 Higley Copper, Freidus 1.1-A. NGC AU50. A superb Higley copper, one of the finest we are aware of in the entire series. A very bold strike on an oversized planchet helped create an amazing look. This would be a highlight in any collection of colonial coinage. It sold for \$400,000 hammer (slightly below our pre-sale estimate) after opening for \$240,000.

Lot 30368. (1737) Higley Copper, Freidus 3.2-C. NGC VF30. Another amazing Higley copper, correctly graded and boasting excellent strike and eye appeal for the grade. All of the Higley's were hotly contested, this one opened for \$85,000 before hammering at \$170,000 to the lucky new owner.

Lot 30375. 1787 Nova Eborac Seated Left. NGC MS64+RB. A tremendous gem and one of the finest Nova Eborac's of which we are aware. This piece had wonderful color and surfaces with a very large amount of original mint red luster remaining on both sides. It was popular in the auction, selling for \$47,500 hammer.

Lot 30380. 1787 George Clinton Cent. NGC MS63BN. An amazing example of this scarce coin that almost never seems to come to market. This piece boasts an amazing pedigree as well, including names such as Bushnell, Parmelee and Newcomer just to name a few. It was a true UNC and sold for \$425,000 hammer after spirited bidding.

Lot 30423. 1776 Continental Dollar Struck in Silver. Newman 3-D. NGC MS63. A truly remarkable coin, as any silver Continental Dollar is. This is America's first true silver dollar, and we knew this would be one of the highlights of the entire sale. While there were a few marks that would have caused us to grade this piece AU as opposed to UNC, but either way, it is the finest silver Continental Dollar known and is one of the most historical coins one would ever see. It sold for \$1,200,000 hammer to a phone bidder.

<u>Lot 30425. 1787 Immunis Columbia Large Planchet</u>. NGC AU55. This is another fantastic coin, one of four known overstruck on a NJ copper, Maris 26-S. A bold strike and ample areas of undertype visible on both sides. This was one of our favorite coins in the auction, and it sold for what we thought was a VERY reasonable \$65,000 hammer.

<u>Lot 30426. 1792 Silver Center Cent.</u> NGS MS63+BN. Another fantastic rarity and a piece that appeals to many areas of coin collecting. This piece was a wonderful medium brown with problem free surfaces and excellent eye appeal. This piece opened at \$650,000 before hammering down at \$1,200,000 in spirited bidding.

As mentioned before, this auction was a true numismatic event. Like the Ford sales that preceded this, every single lot that sold was a numismatic treasure. Eric Newman has been one of the greatest ambassadors to numismatics in the history of coin collecting, and I personally was honored to be able to attend this event knowing that his coins would be on the auction block. There were so many highlights, it would take a book to list them all, so do not feel bad if a coin you purchased was not listed above. Everyone who was lucky enough to acquire a Newman colonial really got a highlight coin. There are not many collections of the past generations left intact and auctions such as this one are slowly becoming a dying breed. What great collection from the past will be next? Happy Hunting!

BY-LAW MODIFICATIONS

The Board has recommended an amendment to our C4 by-laws. It must be voted on by the general membership – said vote to be taken at our next C4 Business Meeting. Please review the following in preparation for the calling of this:

The Board of Directors of C4 has put forth a change to the by-laws regarding the number of Regional Vice-Presidents. Please either vote in person for or against this change at the annual business meeting this coming October in Baltimore or send an email proxy with your vote to our secretary, Frank Steimle and Fsteimle and Loom. In addition, the President has determined that in the By-Laws, the words **Directors**, as in Board of Directors and **Trustees**, as in Board of Trustees, can be used interchangeably, as currently found in our By-Laws.

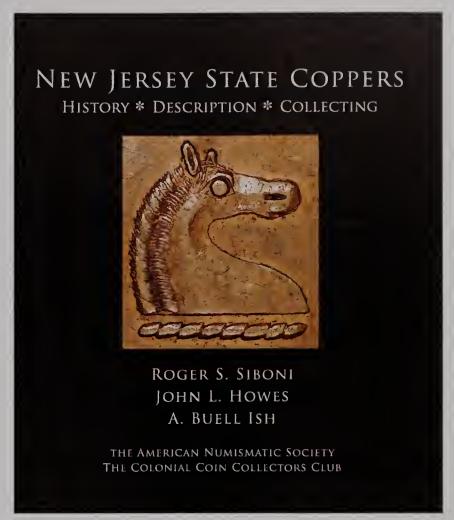
The following is what the current by-laws state followed by the proposed new change to the by-laws:

Section 5.1 (Current By- Laws) Elected Officers

The elected officers of this Club shall be comprised of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and six (6) Regional Vice-Presidents.

Section 5.1 (Proposed By-Law Change) Elected Officers

The elected officers of this club shall be comprised of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and Regional Vice-Presidents. The Board can, at its discretion and with a majority vote, add or delete the number of Regional Vice-Presidents to best suit the ever changing needs of the Club.



With a forward by Michael Hodder

Andrew Meadows, Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society, has indicated that the long-awaited book on New Jersey coppers authored by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes, and Buell Ish and co-published by ANS and C4 is now available. Purchases may be made by mail (via a form that can be downloaded) or directly through the ANS website using either PayPal or credit card. Be sure to indicate whether you are a C4 or ANS member. Purchases may also made via Charles Davis, at his website www.numisbook.com.

HONORIAL AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

The Board has established Honorial and Memorial Funds into which money can be donated from members and non-members of C4 in memory of an individual or in honor of an occasion. Currently there are two funds that one can donate into, the Educational Fund and the Library Fund. If you are interested in donating money to these funds, please find the application for donation on the C4 website.

COLONIAL COIN COLLECTOR CLUB RESEARCH GRANTS AVAILABLE

C4 has just recently launched a new program designed to award grants of up to \$1500 for original research. The purpose of these research grants is to provide C4 members financial support to conduct original research on Colonial Coins, Colonial Currency or related topics that results in an article submitted for publication in the C4 Newsletter. If you are interested in applying for a grant, please fill out the Research Application located on the Website and submit it to:

James P. Rosen, MD 9 Seminole Way Bloomfield, CT 06002

Please be sure to fill out the application completely, and read the Description of Research Project and Maximum Grant Award. Also, be cognizant of what the grant covers. Although these grants are for all C4 members, we would hope that those who apply are in need of financial support for their research.

COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4). The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for \$50 plus \$4.00 p&h for members or \$75 plus \$4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are \$10 for the first and \$8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073-956 dughistory@juno.com 609-261-6662 (Home)

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis' website: www.numisbook.com.

- (1) Carlotto, Tony, The Copper Coins of Vermont and Those Bearing the Vermont Name, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 1998. Price: \$165.
- (2) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002. Price: \$10.
- (3) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007. Price: \$85.
- (4) Martin, Sydney. *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2012. Price \$85.
- (5) Siboni, Roger S., Howes, Jack L. and Ish, A. Buell, *New Jersey State Coppers. History. Description. Collecting.*, The American Numismatic Society and Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2013. Price: \$195.
- (6) Vlack, Robert. An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004. Price: \$50.

The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork: http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob .. http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts. The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Vivianna Londono-Danailov at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer PO Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

NEW RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or give a call.

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are:

Brian Callahan - PA Jesse Gingold - FL Ben Glauner - NY Ron Illian - IL Jeff Porcel - GA Gary Smith - NJ Chester Sullivan - KS Ben Tarr - NJ Terry White - OH Shawn Yancey - MO

MEMORIAL SITE

C4 has decided that we would like to honor those who have passed away by placing their name on a Memorial Page in our *Newsletter* and on our Website. If you know of any club member who has passed way, please send their information such as their age, collecting habits, where they lived and anything else you would like to Editor Syd Martin at sfmartin5@comcast.net and to Website manager Stan Stephens at sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu. We note the passing of Richard Doty (1942-2013), senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection on 2 June 2013.

C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

I would like to thank Daniel Sedwick for donating **copies** of his Auction Catalogs from Auction 9 (April 2011) to Auction 15 (May 2014). The addition of these catalogs is an important addition to the C4 Library since many of our members are starting to get into the very interesting area of COB collecting. The catalogs are listed below and are now available for loan.

Below also are new items acquired the club since the last C4 Library update. They are now available for loan to any C4 member. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website, www.colonialcoins.org. Thanks to all who have donated items.

Thank You to those who have checked their old copies of auction catalogs and donated them to the library. There is still room for more – the Library is interested in getting copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library will be greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety. At this time I would especially ask you to look for copy the Stacks Ford catalog Sale #9. With a soft copy of this catalog, the library will have 2 complete soft cover sets plus the leatherette set donated by Stacks. Thanks!

Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Sedwick, Frank, "In Search Of Colombian Cobs", *The Numismatist*, Volume 98 Number 7 (July 1985), Colorado Springs, CO, p. 1312 – Donated by Todd Gredsky.

Stacks Bowers, *The February 2014 Americana Auction*, 5-6 February 2014, New York, NY – Donated by Stacks Bowers.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, *Treasure and World Coin Auction 9*, 26-28 April 2011, Winter Park, FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, *Treasure and World Coin Auction 10*, 25-26 October 2011, Winter Park, FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, *Treasure and World Coin Auction 11*, 10-11 April 2012, Winter Park, FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, *Treasure and World Coin Auction 12*, 25-26 October 2012, Winter Park, FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, World & US Coin Auction 13, 1-2 May 2013, Winter Park, FL - Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, World & US Coin Auction 14, 30 October – 1 November 2013, Winter Park. FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Sedwick, Daniel Frank, World & US Coin Auction 15, 1-2 May 2014, Winter Park, FL - Donated by Daniel Sedwick.

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. My email is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at 1130 Woods Lane, Warminster, PA 18974.

ILLUMINATING CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

(Ray Williams)

The January 14, 1779 Resolution (and six other resolutions passed until November 29, 1779) allowed for a total of \$95,051,695 to be issued in Continental Currency. Over half of this amount was issued to replace recalled bills that were being counterfeited by the British.

The \$5 bill, below serial number 52583, is signed by Thomas Edison and George Bond. It has the watermark "UNITED STATES" and has the image of a hand gathering food but is bleeding because of the thorns. The Latin legend reads: "SUSTINE VEL ABSTINE" that translates to "Either survive or give up." Printed by Hall and Sellers in Philadelphia. Mica flakes, red ink and a nature print are anti-counterfeiting measures. I bought this bill from Henry Pietila because of the Edison signature. The official biography authorized by Thomas Edison himself states that the signer of this bill was the Patriot ancestor of Thomas Alva. Today's Edison researchers believe that the Edison family enjoyed associating this Edison with their family, but in reality weren't related, or if related, distantly so.





CLASSIFIED ADS

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	l issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
l page	\$200	\$300	\$450	\$600	6" x 9"
1/2 page	\$125	\$180	\$250	\$350	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire – generally \$200 additional). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.



COLONIAL VIRGINIA COPPERS: I am collecting all information, images and data on colonial Virginian coppers. Please share with me your photos of counterstamped, defaced, or unusual coppers. In addition copies of any stories, old newsprint articles or papers relating to the Virginians would be appreciated. Thank you. You can contact me at rogermoore435@yahoo.com. Thank you!! Roger Moore



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GARY GROLL P.O. Box 717, Corvallis, OR 97339 <u>WWW.GARYGROLL.COM</u> <u>GARY@GARYGROLL.COM</u> Mike Shutty: If you are a serious collector, I think you will like my book on collecting. If you have ever wondered why we devote so much time and energy to studying the colonial coins we all love, I think this book will get you started on a journey of self-discovery. Check it out.

One Coin is Never Enough: How and why we collect.

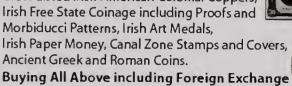
♦ The Earliest American Coppers. Contemporary Counterfeit British & Irish Halfpence and Farthings. My personal collections built over the past decade are now for sale. We now have a webpage up and running with most coins imaged and priced. More will go up from time to time. I also have some Colonials and Spanish American Colonials-Cobs up. There are currently about 12 categories populated with coins for sale, they are; British George II, British George III, Irish George II, Irish George III, Counterstamps, Cast Ctfts, Mules, Errors, Regal's Colonials and Cobs. In the near future I will be adding some interesting Misc. I am still selling CD's of my collections, the details are on the webpages. Postage is always free for C4 and EAC members. Please use the savings towards next years dues;-). Please visit the webpages and feel free to email with any questions.

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NJs: 17k tan VF \$1800; 30L VF-XF \$1000; 38Y VF \$450; 58n VF -XF granular \$500. **CTs:** 16.1-m VF-XF 10% off-struck \$1100; 19-g.4 VF \$600; 25-b VF-XF \$500; 29.1-p F \$650; 33.2-Z.22 VG-F \$500; 33.27-r.4 VG-F \$125; 33.32-Z.13 VF-XF ex Ringo \$325; 37.13-HH VF dark \$400l; 37.14-cc.2 VF late die \$600; 42-kk.2 F-VF \$475. **Fugios:** 9P VF \$650; 9S XF+ not in Ford \$7000; 12U F-VF \$650; 16H XF+ \$3500; 16N F-VF small flan crack \$1000; 18H F-VF \$600; 22M F-VF \$900. **Washington Double Head** XF+ \$650. **Florida Plantation** 4E VF original \$1500. **2R counterfeits:** 1791 91A-M3 VF-XF \$450; 1798 Peru KL98A-L3 F \$375; 1801 Peru KL01A-M7 AVF \$275.



John Lorenzo johnmenc@optonline.net XRF Analyzed Contemporary Counterfeits for Sale. I will be selling contemporary counterfeits of various types FOR SALE. Each contemporary counterfeit will have a full alloy determination by XRF analyses. Items such as CC8R's, Sheffield's, and other foreign and U.S. coins will be offered. If you have special requests please send me your Want List. Just correspond by e-mail (no phone calls please) and I will check my inventory. Will be posting to e-Bay.

Bookmark me at: johnmenc.

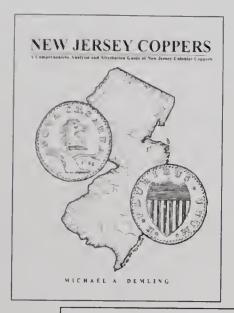
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I aim for above average to gem for the grade Fugios with minimal to no plan flaws which are rare! The following are for sale:

1787 N 3-D	R3; PCGS VF-30; Choice for the grade and well centered; tough, TOUGH!!	\$ 2,950
1787 N 6-W	R4; PCGS VF-30; Average++ for the grade; Great tan to brown color	\$ 2,950
1787 N 9-P	E4; PCGS XF-45; Choice surfaces and color save for small flaw on sundial	\$ 2.950
1787 N 12-M	R3; VF-25 nice: ex Fricke collection	\$ 1,985
1787 N 12-LL	R7!!; F-15, net VG-10; nice tan color	\$ 1,950
1787 N 15-H	R4; PCGS VF-35; Choice surfaces and color; No naked eye flaws – RARE!	\$ 1,975
1787 N 15-Y	R2; 8 pt star; PCGS XF-40; Choice tan and smooth; trivial marks under	
	great color on back	\$ 3,850
1787 N 19-M	R6 and tough; VF-35, net VG-10, dark; ex Retz, Fricke collections	\$ 1,500
1787 N 19-SS	R5; VF-25 and well above average; ex Fricke collection	\$ 4,900

colonials for sale: Personal collection assembled 30 years ago. E-mail me with your interests and I will provide digital photos and asking prices. Gary Trudgen (gtrudgen@stny.rr.com)





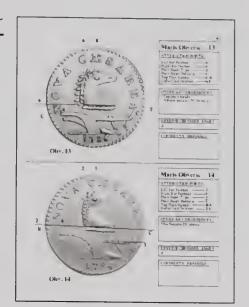
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I am interested in acquiring unusual (e.g., mis-struck, counterstamped, love tokens) and high condition examples of 1721-B, 1721-H, and 1722-H nine denier French colonial pieces. I'm also seeking unusual edge markings on Kentucky pieces. Syd Martin: sfmartin5@comcast.net or 215-348-8149.

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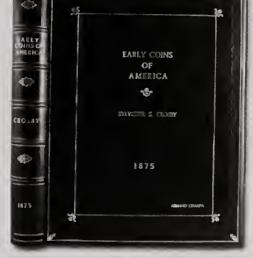
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